

# M A S

- The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the mast, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple's Miscel.*
- As a savage boar,  
With forest mast and fatning marshes fed,  
When once he sees himself in toils inclos'd,  
Whets his tusks. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;  
On leaves and mast of mighty oaks they brouze,  
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*
- MA'STED. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Furnished with masts.  
MA'STER. *n. f.* [*maſter*, Dutch; *maître*, French; *magiſter*, Latin.]
- One who has servants; opposed to man or servant.  
But now I was the lord  
Of this fair mansion, *maſter* of my ſervants,  
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,  
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf  
Are yours my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Take up thy *maſter*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it;  
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;  
And neither man nor *maſter* would take aught  
But the two rings. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
  - A director; a governor.  
If thou be made the *maſter* of a feaſt, be among them as  
one of the reſt. *Ecclus. xxxii. 1.*  
My friend, my genius, come along,  
Thou *maſter* of the poet, and the ſong. *Pope.*
  - Owner; proprietor.  
An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on  
Alexander the Great, and who had employed the ſtrongeſt  
figures of his rhetoric in the praiſe of Bucephalus, would  
do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him;  
becauſe it would be believed, that he rather took the horſe  
for his ſubject than the *maſter*. *Dryden's Duſſefnay.*
  - A lord; a ruler.  
Wiſdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the  
*maſter* of a houſe. *Guardian, No. 165.*  
There Cæſar, grac'd with both Minerva's, ſhone,  
Cæſar, the world's great *maſter*, and his own. *Pope.*  
The pride of royal blood, that checks my ſoul;  
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,  
To ſue for pity, and to own a *maſter*. *Philips.*
  - Chief; head.  
Chief *maſter*-gunner am I of this town,  
Something I muſt do to procure me grace. *Shakeſp.*  
As a wife *maſter*-builder I have laid the foundation, and  
another buildeth thereon. *1 Cor. iii. 10.*  
The beſt ſets are the heads got from the very tops of the  
root; the next are the runners, which ſpread from the *maſter*  
roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
  - Posſeſſor.  
When I have thus made myſelf *maſter* of a hundred thou-  
ſand drachms, I ſhall naturally ſet myſelf on the foot of a  
pince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in  
marriage. *Addiſon's Spectator, No. 547.*  
The duke of Savoy may make himſelf *maſter* of the French  
dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone. *Addiſon.*
  - Commander of a trading ſhip.  
An unhappy *maſter* is he that is made cunning by many  
ſhipwrecks; a miſerable merchant, that is neither rich nor  
wiſe, but after ſome bankrupts. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*  
A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap;  
Her huſband's to Aleppo gone, *maſter* o' th' Tyger. *Shakeſp.*
  - One uncontrouled.  
Let ev'ry man be *maſter* of his time  
Till ſeven at night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Great, and increaſing; but by ſea  
He is an abſolute *maſter*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
  - A compellation of reſpect.  
*Maſter* doctor, you have brought thoſe drugs. *Shakeſp.*  
Stand by, my *maſters*, bring him near the king. *Shakeſp.*  
*Maſters* play here, I will content your pains,  
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow, general.  
*Shakeſp. Othello.*
  - A young gentleman.  
If gaming does an aged fire entice,  
Then my young *maſter* ſwiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*  
*Maſter* lay with his bedchamber towards the ſouth ſun;  
miſ lodged in a garret, expoſed to the north wind. *Arbuth.*  
Where there are little *maſters* and miſſes in a houſe, they  
are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants; the  
only remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales.  
*Swift's Rules to Servants.*
  - One who teaches; a teacher.  
Vary few n en are wiſe by their own counſel, or learned

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- by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by him-  
ſelf had a fool to his *maſter*. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*  
To the Jews join the Egyptians, the fiſt *maſters* of learn-  
ing. *South's Sermons.*
- Maſters* and teachers ſhould not raiſe difficulties to their ſcho-  
lars; but ſmooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*
- A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience.  
The great mocking *maſter* mock'd not then,  
When he ſaid, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*  
Spencer and Fairfax, great *maſters* of our language, ſaw  
much farther into the beauties of our numbers than thoſe who  
followed. *Dryden.*  
A man muſt not only be able to judge of words and ſtile,  
but he muſt be a *maſter* of them too; he muſt perfectly un-  
derſtand his author's tongue, and abſolutely command his  
own. *Dryden.*  
He that does not pretend to painting, is not touch'd at the  
commendation of a *maſter* in that profeſſion. *Collier.*  
No care is taken to improve young men in their own lan-  
guage, that they may thoroughly underſtand, and be *maſters*  
of it. *Locke on Education.*
  - A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, *maſter* of arts.  
To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
  - To be a *maſter* to; to rule; to govern.  
Ay, good faith, *Shakeſp.*  
And rather father thee, than *maſter* thee. *Shakeſp.*  
To conquer; to overpower; to ſubdue.  
Thrice bleſſed they that *maſter* to their blood,  
To undergo ſuch maiden pilgrimage. *Shakeſp.*  
The princes of Germany did not think him ſent to com-  
mand the empire, who was neither able to rule his inſolent  
ſubjects in England, nor *maſter* his rebellious people of Ire-  
land. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Then comes ſome third party, that *maſters* both plaintiff  
and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Honour burns in me, not ſo fiercely bright,  
But pale as fires when *maſter'd* by the light. *Dryden.*  
Obſtinacy and wilful neglects muſt be *maſtered*, even  
though it coſt blows. *Locke on Education.*  
A man can no more juſtly make uſe of another's neceſſity,  
than he that has more ſtrength can ſeize upon a weaker,  
*maſter* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat,  
offer him death or ſlavery. *Locke.*  
The reformation of an habitual ſinner is a work of time  
and patience; evil cuſtoms muſt be *maſtered* and ſubdued by  
degrees. *Calamy's Sermons.*
  - To execute with ſkill.  
I do not take myſelf to be ſo perfect in the tranſactions  
and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part:  
and I will not offer at that I cannot *maſter*. *Bacon.*
- MA'STERDOM. *n. f.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule. Not in  
uſe.
- You ſhall put  
This night's great buſineſs into my diſpatch,  
Which ſhall to all our nights and days to come  
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and *maſterdom*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*
- MA'STER-HAND. *n. f.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.  
Muſick reſembles poetry, in each  
Are nameleſs graces which no methods teach,  
And which a *maſter-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*
- MA'STER-TEST. *n. f.* Principal jeſt.  
Who ſhall break the *maſter-jeſt*,  
And what, and how, upon the reſt. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- MA'STER-KEY. *n. f.* The key which opens many locks, of  
which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.  
This *maſter-key*  
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*
- MA'STER-LEAVER. *n. f.* One that leaves or deſerts his *maſter*.  
Oh Antony,  
Nobler than my revolt is infamous,  
Forgive me in thine own particular;  
But let the world rank me in regiſter  
A *maſter-leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- MA'STER-SINEW. *n. f.*  
The *maſter-sinew* is a large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough,  
and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the  
wind-galls are uſually ſeated, which is the largeſt and moſt  
viſible ſinew in a horſe's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or  
reſtrained. *Farrier's Dict.*
- MA'STER-STRING. *n. f.* Principal ſtring.  
He touch'd me  
Ev'n on the tend'reſt point; the *maſter-string*  
That makes moſt harmony or diſcord to me.  
I own the glorious ſubject fires my breaſt. *Rous.*
- MA'STER-STROKE. *n. f.* Capital performance.  
Ye ſkilful *maſters* of Machaon's race,  
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;  
Tell how your ſearch has here eluded been,  
How oft amaz'd, and raviſh'd you have ſeen,  
The conduct, prudence, and ſtupendous art,  
And *maſter-strokes* in each mechanic part. *Blackmore.*

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- MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*.]
- Wanting a *maſter* or owner.  
When all was paſt took up his forlorn weed,  
His ſilver ſhield now idle *maſterleſs*. *Fairy Queen.*  
The foul opinion  
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loſes,  
Your ſword or mine; or *maſterleſs* leaves both  
To who ſhall find them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
  - Ungovern'd; unſubdu'd.  
Than in the brighteſt works of human art. *Blackmore.*  
A man either diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger  
impreſſions from the *maſterleſs* ſtrokes of a great author every  
time he peruſes him. *Addiſon's Spect. No. 409.*
  - Impetuous; with the ſway of a *maſter*.  
MA'STERPIECE. *n. f.* [*maſter* and *piece*.]
  - Capital performance; any thing done or made with extra-  
ordinary ſkill.  
This is the *maſterpiece*, and moſt excellent part, of the  
work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty's pains.  
*Davies on Ireland.*  
'Tis done; and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work  
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes;  
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art,  
and the *maſterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a  
prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty. *South.*  
This wondrous *maſterpiece* I ſain would ſee;  
This fatal Helen, who can waſte inſpire. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole meano-  
phoſes. *Dryden.*  
In the fiſt ages, when the great ſouls, and *maſterpieces* of  
human nature, were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſim-  
plicity of behaviour. *Addiſon.*
  - Chief excellence.  
Beating up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*. *Clarendon.*  
Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*; in which he ſo much  
excell'd, that men were not aliam'd with being deceived  
but twice by him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- MA'STERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *maſter*.]
- Dominion; rule; power.
  - Superiority; pre-eminence.  
For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,  
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,  
To quito, to run, and ſpeeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*
  - Chief work.  
Two youths of royal blood, renew'd in fight,  
The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*
  - Skill; knowledge.  
You were uſed  
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;  
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike  
Shew'd *maſterſhip* in floating. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *maſter*-  
ſhip? *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
- MA'STER-TEETH. *n. f.* [*maſter* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.  
Some living creatures have their *maſter-teeth* indented one  
within another like ſaws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*
- MA'STERWORT. *n. f.* [*maſter*, and *wort*, Saxon.]  
The *maſterwort* is a plant with a roſe and umbellated  
flower, conſiſting of ſeveral petals, which are ſometimes  
heart-shaped, and ſometimes intire, ranged in a circle, and  
reſting on the empalement; which afterward becomes a fruit,  
compoſed of two ſeeds, which are plain, almoſt oval, gently  
freaked and bordered, and generally caſting their cover; to  
theſe marks muſt be added, that their leaves are winged, and  
pretty large: the root is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*  
*Maſterwort* is raiſed of ſeeds, or runners from the roots.  
*Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
- MA'STERY. *n. f.* [*maſtriſe*, French, from *maſter*.]
- Dominion; rule.  
If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of  
the paſſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon  
the roots. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
  - Superiority; pre-eminence.  
If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crown'd except  
he ſtrive lawfully.  
This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their  
ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Eſtrange.*

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- Good men I ſuppoſe to live in a ſtate of mortification;  
under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and  
ſtruggling to get the *maſtery* over them. *Atterbury.*
- Skill.  
Chief *maſtry* to diſſect,  
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights;  
In battles feign'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*  
He could attain to a *maſtery* in all languages, and found  
the depths of all arts and ſciences. *Tillotſon's Serm.*  
To give ſufficient ſweetneſs, a *maſtery* in the language is  
required: the poet muſt have a magazine of words, and have  
the art to manage his few vowels to the beſt advantage. *Dry.*
  - Attainment of ſkill or power.  
The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue being unpleasant in  
itſelf, ſhould not be cumber'd with any other difficulties.  
*Locke on Education.*
- MA'STEFUL. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of  
oak, beech or cheſnut.  
Some from ſeeds inclos'd on earth ariſe, *Dryden.*  
For thus the *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies.
- MASTICATION. *n. f.* [*maſticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.  
In birds there is no *maſtication*, or comminution of the  
meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous it is  
immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw, and thence  
transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*Maſtication* is a neceſſary preparation of ſolid alimēt, with-  
out which there can be no good digeſtion. *Arbutnot.*
- MA'STICATORY. *n. f.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to  
be chewed only, not ſwallowed.  
Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*  
Salivation and *maſticatories* evacuate conſiderably; ſaliva-  
tion many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chew-  
ing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*
- MA'STICH. *n. f.* [*maſtic*, French.]
- A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in  
Scio.  
We may apply interſcipients upon the temples of *maſtick*;  
frontals may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
  - A kind of mortar or cement.  
As for the ſmall particles of brick and ſtone, the leaſt  
moiſture would join them together, and turn them into a  
kind of *maſtick*, which thoſe infects could not divide. *Addiſon.*
- MA'STICOT. *n. f.* [*maſticum*, Latin.] See MASSICOT.  
Grind your *maſticot* with a ſmall quantity of ſaffron in gum  
water. *Peaſham on Drawing.*  
*Maſticot* is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow,  
and very near to white. *Dryden's Duſſefnay.*
- MA'STIVE. *n. f.* [*maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French; *maſtino*,  
Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dogs kept  
to watch the houſe.  
As ſavage bull, whom two fierce *maſtives* bait,  
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,  
Forgets with wary ward them to await,  
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Qu.*  
When rank Therſites opes his *maſtiſt* jaws,  
We ſhall hear muſick, wit, and oracle. *Shakeſp.*  
When we knock at a farmer's door, the fiſt anſwer ſhall  
be his vigilant *maſtiſt*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*  
Soon as Ulyſſes near th' enclosure drew,  
With open mouths the furious *maſtives* flew. *Pope's Odys.*  
Let the *maſtiſts* amuſe themſelves about a ſheep's ſkin ſtuff-  
ed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the  
flock. *Swift.*
- MA'STLESS. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Bearing no maſt.  
Her ſhining hair, uncomb'd, was looſely ſpread,  
A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*
- MA'STLIN. *n. f.* [from *maſter*, French, to mingle, or rather  
corrupted from *miſcellane*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.  
The tother for one loſe hath twaine  
Of *maſtlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
- MAT. *n. f.* [*meatze*, Saxon; *matta*, German; *matta*, Lat.]  
A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.  
The women and children in the weſt of Cornwall make  
mats of a ſmall fine kind of bents there growing, which  
ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half hung,  
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*
- To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To cover with mats.  
Keep the doors and windows of your conſervatories well  
*matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
  - To twiſt together; to join like a mat.  
I on a fountain light,  
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted;  
The banks with daffadillies dight,  
With graſs like ſieve was *matted*. *Drayt. Qu. of Cynthia.*  
Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,  
Or on the *matted* graſs he lies;  
No god of ſleep he did invoke,  
The ſtream that o'er the pebbles flies,  
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*